

# BRUSSELS VERY GAY

### Belgium's Capital Is Called the "Little Paris."

Writer Declares Name Is Well Deserved, for Like French City, It Is Very Beautiful and Full of Life.

Paris.—They call Brussels the "Little Paris." It well deserves its name, for like Paris it is very beautiful and very gay. Indeed, the people here never seem to go to bed at all, for at one and two o'clock in the morning the streets are still thronged with people.

Men and women were standing on the curb even at that late hour selling papers that were covered with numbers. They were crying out their wares in French and the papers were going very fast. We found out afterwards that these papers were lottery tickets and a fine automobile was to be the prize for the lucky one.

At our hotel the music played all night long, and we could hear the shuffling of the dancers, the clinking of the glasses and the laughter of the women. When we got up next morning at six o'clock to make a train for Cologne we found that many of the guests had not yet left.

The dining room was about half full of men and women—who looked—well, rather tired, but vivacious still, and they were having just one more little drink—yes, yes—before they went home.

Brussels is divided into two parts, an upper and a lower section. The latter is the old part of the city and the commercial center, where are all the big shops and theaters. In the upper part is the royal palace, the fine residences and the government buildings.

On the hill which divides these two sections is built the largest building in Europe, the Palais de Justice. Its position at the top of a hill only goes to emphasize its bigness, but the proportions are perfect. It reminds one a little of the St. Peter's at Rome, only it seems much larger. The inside is just as colossal as the outside, having gigantic stairways and great columns.

The royal palace is another immense building, being one of the finest in Europe. It was built by King Leopold, who was a much more popular monarch than the present king.

The splendid thoroughfare, Avenue Louise, is also located in the new part of the town. It is tastefully laid out with flower beds and decorated by statues of many famous Belgians.

Part way down the hill to the old part of the town stands a wonderful church, the Cathedral of St. Gudule. It has two towers in front, like Notre Dame in Paris. It is an imposing and splendid monument of the religious art which constituted the glory of the middle ages.

In the old part of the city is one of the most famous squares in Europe—Grand Place—on which every house and stone has a history of its own



Old Brussels Architecture.

The Hotel de Ville, which occupies one side of the square, is one of the most magnificent edifices in the world. It is very much ornamented with statues and pillars. On the top is a gigantic "St. Michael overcoming the Devil," which acts as a weather vane and seems to soar over the city which he protects.

## DOG SPENT 19 DAYS IN WELL

Canine's Frantic Yelps Finally Attracted the Attention of a Kansas Farmer.

Wichita, Kan.—For 19 days and nights neighbors of H. D. Wait, a farmer near Tarkenton, Kan., heard yelps and barking which some believed due to prairie wolves or coyotes, while some ventured that they came from a second bound of the Baskervilles. While passing through an abandoned lot Mr. Wait located the sounds at the bottom of a dry well. His Scotch collie had fallen into the well 19 days before and was just able to make himself heard. Wait drew him out and is feeding him back to life, his ribs being the most prominent part of him.

## CONSCIENCES HIT 3 PEOPLE

Treasury at Washington Gets Six Dollars and Four Stamps for Its Odd Fund.

Washington.—In the number of contributors, even if not in the volume of additions, to the "conscience fund" of the government, a field day was recently had. Three victims of the "wee sma' voice" sent in their returns to the trade.

From the wealth of New York came five dollars and four two-cent stamps. From Portsmouth, N. H., one dollar was sent by a person who is making himself right with the government on the installment plan. He already has made several small contributions.

# SEARCH FOR INSECT

### Australian Scientists Seek an American Pest.

World's Search for an Insect That Will Destroy the Prickly Pear Cactus Has Brought Australians to the United States.

Washington.—Two scientists from Australia have arrived in America in their world's search for an insect that will prove destructive to the prickly pear cactus. They have just consulted with Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the department of agriculture, and he has recommended two insects which he thinks will furnish what they have failed to find after a search through India and southern Europe.

While the prickly pear cactus is considered such a devastating pest in the Antipodes that every possible measure is being taken to eradicate it, in the United States it has come to be considered a crop having a high feeding value. The plant has had a varied history in this country. Formerly it was cultivated particularly as a food for the insect that furnished the coloring matter known as cochineal. This insect was of great economic importance until there came the decade of the cochineal industry. Then, for a time, the cactus plants were considered a nuisance here, as they are now considered in Australia, as they are occupied land that could be used to advantage for valuable crops.

Thus, in a few years the plant changed in character from a valuable one to a weed while all insects that destroyed it, including the producer of cochineal, came to be considered beneficial merely because they eradicated the weed. Within recent years in the United States there has been another revolution in the attitude taken by humanity toward the prickly pear. It has been recognized for many years in the southern portion of the United States that the plant furnished a food supply for cattle during drought that frequently prevented the starvation of large herds. Some years ago the experiment station in Arizona began an investigation of the feeding value of the prickly pear. It was soon found that the plant had a surprisingly high feeding value. The greatest practical difficulty in the use of the plant for forage was the spines, but it was found possible to eliminate this difficulty by singeing the plants, or by running them through machines which chopped them into small pieces. Then it was discovered that the prickly pear responded readily to cultivation. The cultivation has been taken up on a considerable scale and the insects that prey on the plant again assume a new role. They are now considered as pests.

There are 324 species of insects which are associated with the cactus plant. These divide themselves naturally into five classes, as follows: Species injuring the plant..... 92 Parasites of injurious species..... 28 Scavengers..... 73 Flower visitors..... 40 Species only incidentally associated with the plant..... 91

From this wide selection of insects Dr. Howard has chosen two which he considers particularly destructive to the prickly pear, and these he has recommended to the Australians. The first is the longicorn beetle, a hideous looking, wingless, robust, shining black insect, which attacks the cactus and does considerable injury by gnawing the edges of the newly formed joints. This injury, however, is insignificant in comparison with that done to the stems and roots by the larvae of the beetle.

The other insect which Dr. Howard recommends is chelidonia vittigera. It resembles the common squash bug and attacks the joints of the prickly pear externally. The scientists who hail from Australia are both from Brisbane, Queensland. They are Dr. T. Harvey Johnston of the biology department of the University of Queensland, and Dr. Henry Tyron, the government entomologist of Brisbane. They will leave Washington shortly for Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, where they will examine at close hand the work of the two cactus-destroying insects, and if they find them satisfactory, will consider the introduction into Australia as a beneficial insect to two plant-destroying pests of the United States.

## ENORMOUS TRADE IN FILMS

Twenty-five thousand miles of motion-picture films, enough to stretch around the globe at the equator, will be the export record of the United States in the calendar year 1913. The United States is the world's greatest manufacturer of motion-picture films, probably three-fourths of the entire films of the world being manufactured in this country. Large quantities of films are sent out of the country, both as blank or unexposed films, and as finished films ready for use in the stereopticon.

The rapid increase in this branch of the export trade of the United States resulted in the establishment by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, of a detailed record which shows the quality, measured by feet, and the value of films exported from the country; the plain films and those ready for use, separately stated; the countries of destination, and the ports through which this distribution is made. This record shows a total exportation in the nine months ended with September

"Glorious News" From Leipzig. In honor of the arrival of the glorious news of the defeat of Bonaparte at Leipzig, Captain Rudolph's rifle corps assembled in Pulteney street, Bath, and fired three feu de joie. The spot they fixed upon was immediately before the house occupied by the French king and his suite. The national air, "God Save the King," concluded the joyous ceremony, during which Louis XVIII. appeared at the window and made several marked obeisances to the corps, and to the

ber of 65,500,000 feet of unexposed or plain films to be used in other parts of the world in taking motion pictures, and 23,500,000 feet of exposed or finished films ready for use in the stereopticon, making a total of 89,000,000 feet during the period. For the single month of September, however, the total was 14,500,000 feet, and should the remaining months of the year make a similar record, the total exports of the year which ends with next month would be 132,000,000 feet, or slightly more than 25,000 miles, the distance around the earth at the equator. In 1912 the first full calendar year for which figures are shown, the total length of films exported was 62,250,000 feet, or less than half the prospective total of 1913.

## LUMBER INDUSTRY RANKS HIGH

Final statistics of the lumber industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the bureau of the census department of commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of W. M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

For the lumber industry as a whole for 1909 four classes of establishments are distinguished: (1) Logging camps and merchant sawmills, including planing mills, where operated in connection with sawmills; (2) independent planing mills; (3) wooden packing box factories; and (4) custom sawmills. The establishments in the lumber industry as a whole numbered 44,804 in 1909, had a total capital of \$1,182,330,552, gave employment to an average of 797,825 persons, of whom 702,109 were earners, and paid out \$367,863,055 in salaries and wages. The cost of the materials used in the industry as a whole was \$508,215,153, which is equal to 42.8 per cent. of the total value of products (\$1,190,644,628), and the value added by manufacture; that is, the value of product less cost of materials, was \$682,429,475. In addition to the above products, lumber and its more elementary products to the value of \$5,567,950 were reported for 1909 by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, chiefly furniture and refrigerators, fancy and paper boxes, and pianos and organs and materials.

The lumber industry, measured by value of products, ranked third in the United States in 1909, being exceeded only by slaughtering and meat products and foundry and machine shop products.

## RARE METALS

The production of tungsten ore in the United States during 1912 was equivalent to about 1,320 short tons carrying 60 per cent. of tungsten trioxide, valued at \$502,158. The output for 1912 was larger than that for 1911, when 1,139 tons, valued at \$407,985 were produced. The total amount of tungsten produced in the world in 1912 was 9,115 short tons. Tungsten finds considerable use in the manufacture of tungsten incandescent lamps, which have now become common even on street and railway cars, where the usage is especially severe. An account of the tungsten industry in this and foreign countries is contained in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources, 1912," on the production of cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, tantalum, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, and vanadium, just issued by the United States geological survey. The uses which these metals have found in the arts and industries, their production throughout the world, and advances in methods of recovery and refining are accurately described in the chapter, a copy of which may be obtained free on application to the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C.

## GLUCOSE AND STARCH

Final statistics of the manufacture of glucose and starch in the United States for 1909 are given in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It was prepared under the direction of M. W. Stuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

Of the 118 establishments canvassed in 1909, 93.2 per cent. were engaged primarily in the manufacture of starch, but the value of products of these establishments formed only 32.5 per cent. of the total value of products reported for the combined industry. The eight establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of glucose formed only 6.8 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products represented 67.5 per cent. of the total value of products for the industry.

The establishments in the industry as a whole in 1909 gave employment to an average of 5,827 persons, of whom 4,773 were wage earners, and paid \$4,079,722 in salaries and wages. The capital invested amounted to \$38,866,419. The cost of materials used in the industry as a whole in 1909 was \$36,898,771, and the total value of products was \$48,799,311.

## Made in Germany

"I hear you went to see the educated horse the other day. How did the beast make himself understood?" "Oh, it was very simple. Just as a Frenchman does. Only instead of talking with their hands they talk with their feet."—New York Evening Post.

## Ins and Outs of It

Mrs. Burke Roche, at a luncheon in Newport, summed up an automobile accident neatly.

"We went out for a ride," she said, "but miles from anywhere the car broke down, and we found we were in for a walk."

exulting populace, who gave him repeated hurrahs!—From the London Globe of November 6, 1913.

## It Might Be

"Your legal department must be very expensive."

"Yes," sighed the eminent trust magnate, "it is."

"Still, I suppose you have to maintain it?"

"Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think it would be cheaper to obey the law."—Publishers' Weekly

# Blouse of Moire Silk and Fur



THE blouse of moire shown here is the bodice of a gown of the same material which is made with a plain skirt of the same fabric, caught up in front and finished at the bottom with a band of skunk fur like that which appears on the sleeves.

The belt is of the moire, fastened with two covered buttons of the same. Two ruffles of chiffon give extra width to the hips, one of them starting at the waist line and the other beginning just under the hem of the first.

The bodice is interesting because it embodies a new way of arriving at the fullness desired in such garments by means of the manner in which it is cut. It has the effect of the kimono sleeve in the regular kimono pattern but gets rid of the fullness on top of the shoulder and provides for that over the bust. It is cut to allow for drapery, which falls away from the opening at the neck and blouses over the belt.

Fashionable waists are apt to be hard to manage for the full figure. It is to avoid the cumbersome appearance of the regulation kimono blouse on a stout figure that an arrangement like that shown here has been devised. Straight folds of the material—a rich and supple moire poplin weave—

provide the support for fullness in the bodice which is to be placed at the proper places. Besides the plain band of moire which extends along the surplus front and about the collar of the blouse, there are bands extending from the neck down the top of the sleeve to the middle point of the arm above the elbow.

The bodice and upper sleeve are cut in one and filled in shallow folds into these straight bands. The wide, flat girdle is placed at the normal waist line and lengthens the waist, allowing a slight fullness in the front and back to fall over it.

Except for the band of skunk fur which encircles the bottom of the upper sleeve there is no trimming on the bodice. The neck is finished with lace edging with a little fullness at the back, which is wired with a fine thread-like wire to make it stay in place. There is a plain fold of chiffon at the throat under the opening in the bodice.

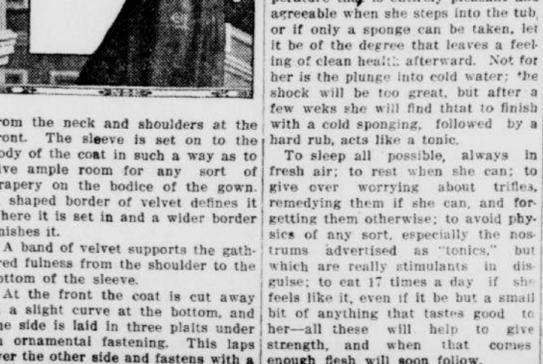
The pretty hat worn with this very up-to-date gown is noteworthy. It is of velvet with a soft crown and trimmed with band and standing ornament of the same kind of fur as appears on the gown.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## EVENING COAT IS FASHIONABLE AND COMFORTABLE ALSO

A SIMPLE and comfortable coat for evening wear is shown here. Its lines are long, its sleeves and general fit roomy and full. The finish is very pretty and it is made of any of the soft cloths or silks that will fall in clinging lines. It is one of those models which do not strive to be fashionable first and practical afterward, without being able to quite attain the latter desirable attribute. It is practical first and it succeeds in being attractive and stylish.

The coat is a loose straight garment with some fullness gathered into a shallow yoke at the back and fulling



loop of silk cord which slips over an ornament provided for it. The coat is lined with soft satin in one of the popular weaves. A scant puff of chiffon finishes the sleeve on the under side. Chiffon broadcloth and any of the other supple cloths will develop well in this model. There are numbers of broadcloth fabrics to choose from also, when one is looking for a suitable fabric. If silk is chosen, an interlining of outing flannel, or something similar, must be provided for warmth. A collar of chinchilla fur is shown in the model, which is novel in cut, but not so comfortable and not so luxurious looking as the ordinary shawl collar (or the neckpiece) of fur. This coat will be worn without fur, and it is better to finish it with a shaped border of velvet at the neck and wear a separate neckpiece and muff of fur when the weather demands them.

The decidedly oriental turban which appears in the picture is of chiffon outlined with pearls. Airy as it is, it manages to support a long and heavy ostrich plume. More true to the original model and more effective, a standing fan of feathers or an oriental looking ornament might finish the soft headpiece appropriately. But there is a sort of fad for extremely long standing feathers. They look better on more substantial looking headwear.

Bath for Thin Women. The woman who is too thin should take the daily all-over bath of a temperature that is entirely pleasant and agreeable when she steps into the tub, or if only a sponge can be taken, let it be of the degree that leaves a feeling of clean health; afterward. Not for her is the plunge into cold water; the shock will be too great, but after a few weeks she will find that to finish with a cold sponging, followed by a hard rub, acts like a tonic. To sleep all possible, always in fresh air; to rest when she can; to give over worrying about trifles, remedying them if she can, and forgetting them otherwise; to avoid physics of any sort, especially the nostrums advertised as "tonics," but which are really stimulants in disguise; to eat 17 times a day if she feels like it, even if it be but a small bit of anything that tastes good to her—all these will help to give strength, and when that comes enough flesh will soon follow.

# TRICKED A FRENCH WIDOW

Elegant Stranger, Said to Be a Priest, Got Her Rare Books and Disappeared.

Paris.—A man named Polpon, said to have been a priest at one time, has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in matrimonial swindles. A month ago a wealthy widow met with an automobile accident and an elegantly dressed man, who said he had been an officer, took her to a cafe for refreshment. She fell in love with him and consented to marry him. He introduced her to Polpon as his cousin.

A week later the ex-officer told his fiancee he had been appointed to a high position in Morocco and he asked that the marriage might be celebrated soon. He proposed selling the lady's furniture and sending to Morocco in advance her fine collection of rare books. She accepted and the books were packed up and taken away by the "brother-in-law." That is the last that was heard of him for some time, but it was afterward found that he sold the rare books.

The ex-priest was arrested, but he professes his innocence, saying that he himself was the victim of the other man.

## STOLEN JAM COSTS \$7,000

Servant Girl Gets Verdict for Blow Received When She Reproved Boy for the Theft.

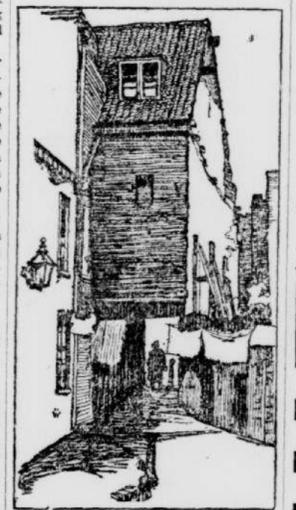
New York.—A verdict of \$7,000 damages against a thirteen-year-old boy has been returned by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Coahan, and the court refused to set aside the verdict. The plaintiff was Anna White, a servant employed in the family of Walter B. Chambers, a wealthy architect at 109 Broad street, who lives at 161 East Sixty-fourth street. She sued his son Walter for \$25,000 on the ground that three years ago he struck her in the breast when she reproved him because he was helping himself to jam in the pantry. Her testimony showed that cancer developed from the boy's blow.

As the boy will have no property from which the judgment can be collected until after he is of legal age, the plaintiff will be compelled to wait for some years, unless the judgment is settled in his behalf before that time.

## PORT OF LAMBETH NOW GONE

Depicts Favorite Walk of Late George Tinworth, an Eminent English Sculptor.

London.—The above sketch of a part of Lambeth now gone depicts one of the favorite walks of the late Mr. George Tinworth. The eminent sculptor was a deeply religious man, and had a fondness for the old building shown in the illustration. Locally it was known as "Bunyan's Mission," and Mr. Tinworth evidently cherished the tradition that at one period Bun-



Bunyan's Mission.

yan lectured in the building, and he used regularly to wend his way from the embankment through the archway to his studio at Doulton's. In the background is seen the church of St. Mary's, Lambeth.

## SUICIDE SWAYS THIS FAMILY

Numerous Succession of Domestic Tragedies in England Puzzles Officials of London.

London.—A remarkable sequence of domestic tragedies has been brought to light by the identification of the victims of poisoning in a hotel at King's Cross, London, as Mrs. Emily Cowe, thirty-six, and her son, Alexander, twelve. The boy was dead when discovered in the bedroom at the hotel, and his mother was unconscious, but she was stated to be progressing favorably.

Her husband, a York silk merchant, committed suicide by drowning himself in a bath.

Her eldest son William was found dead in bed from gas poisoning, the coroner's jury returning a verdict of suicide.

Mrs. Cowe, who at the hotel gave the name of Johnson, was identified at the Royal Free hospital by Miss Clara Hicks from York, as her sister, who for some time had been a certified nurse in Lancashire. Mrs. Cowe left York with her son on September 18.

When the elder brother ended his life Alexander, who occupied the same bed, had a narrow escape. His brother had attached a tube to the gas bracket and placed the other end among the bedclothes. Alexander, when he awoke, felt ill, but was able to get up and turn off the gas. He was unable to awaken his brother, who was found to be dead.

The authorities made an analysis of some chocolates which were discovered in the room at the London hotel, and state that they contain

# SEEMED LIKE A REFLECTION

Under the Circumstances Doctor Needed Strong Sense of Humor to Avert a Brainstorm.

A certain doctor, who is, on his own frank admission, "the ugliest man in four counties," has a keen sense of humor which enables him to enjoy many real and unconscious reflections upon his facial deficiencies.

Once, after he had arrived too late to succor a poor woman who had been killed in a factory, the local newspaper published an ambiguous account of the case which the doctor, with grim appreciation, preserved.

Having first described how the woman had come by her injuries, the paragraph went on to say: "Strong hopes were entertained of saving her life until Doctor P.—arrived; but these hopes unfortunately proved ill-founded, for the moment the doctor showed his face within the door the poor woman fell back with a gasp and expired."

## Small Boy's Preference

A pair of engaged lovers had spent some time on the moonlit veranda. Presently the young lady bade her visitor good-night, and an hour way up to bed, stepped into the nursery to kiss her beloved little nephew.

"Auntie," inquired the sleepy but devoted archer, his arms around her, "why don't you make Mr. Heck smell like your perfume 'stead of smelling like his breezy?"

## FROM ECZEMA AND RINGWORM

You can obtain instant relief by using Tetterine, also the best remedy known for Chafes, Bites of Insects, Tetter, Itching Piles, Burns, Chills, Old Itching Sores, etc. Because you have spent hundreds of dollars and experienced no relief for your itching skin troubles, besides devoting a great deal of energy scratching and pawing at the itchy spot until the blood issued forth, don't despair. Nature wisely provides a remedy for every ill that flesh is heir to. Tetterine will cure you permanently, positively and completely, no matter how old you are. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c. by J. T. Shapline, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

## Speaking in a Business Way

"Don't you think that play of yours is a little risqué?" "Yes," replied the manager. "If you can get a play that is risky enough, you've got a sure thing."

## Busy

"Gimme that watch!" demanded the crook. "I would, old fellow," replied the victim, "but really I can't spare the time."

## ARRESTED

Further arrests are being made daily—not only persons, but of pain. Dr. Hunt's Lightning Oil that so many people are taking about because it arrests and stops pain, affords almost instant relief in cases of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headaches, Burns, etc. Just try it if you want pain to quit quick. Adv.

## His Finances

"I say, Bill, lend me an X." "Sorry, Jake, but that's an unknown quantity with me."

They stop the tickle—Doan's Month-old Cough Drops stop coughs by stopping the cause—5c at Drug Stores.

A house of mirth is one in which the wife laughs at all her husband's stale jokes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Anyway, it's better to be disappointed in love than in marriage.

A friend indeed is one who will listen to your troubles.

# On The Alert

Watch for any sign of distress in the Stomach, Liver or Bowels and be sure to try

# HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

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